

7894  
38



A  
REFUTATION  
OF  
Sir *Crisp Gascoyne's*  
ACCOUNT of his  
CONDUCT, &c.



Those Persons who are inclined to contribute towards alleviating the Distresses of ELIZABETH CANNING, are desired to leave their Charities at Mr. GOADBY's, Stationer, in *Sweeting's Alley*, near the *Royal Exchange*; and at Mrs. WINBUSH's, the *King's Speech*, near *Charing Cross*; where Books are opened for that Purpose.

[Price One Shilling.]

1908-1909

1910

И О Л Т А У Р Я

1912

Sir. Wm. Gifford Esq.

ACCOUNT OF

CONFIDENTIAL

[illegible]

Books are opened for that purpose. Winburn's, the King's Arms, near George's Quay, where Seawing's shop, near the Royal Exchange; and at Mrs. To have their Quizzes at Mr. G. & W.'s, Stationer, in allowing the Directors of the Lottery Company, are desired. Those Persons who are inclined to contribute towards

[Price One Shilling.]

A  
REFUTATION  
OF

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne's*

ACCOUNT of his

CONDUCT,

In the CASES of

*Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires.*

---

*Audi alteram partem.*

---

THE SECOND EDITION.

---

---

LONDON, Printed,  
For the Benefit of ELIZABETH CANNING,  
And Sold at all the Booksellers and Pamphlet-  
Shops in *London* and *Westminster*.

MDCCLIV.

A  
R E F U T A T I O N  
O F

Sir Cyp Gascogne's

ACCOUNT of his

C O N D U C T,

In the CASES of

Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squire.

And others.

The Second Edition.

L O N D O N, Printed,

For the Benefit of ELIZABETH CANNING,  
And Sold at all the Bookellers and Pamphlet-  
Shops in London and Westminster.

MDCCLXII.





A

## REFUTATION, &c.



THE Publication of this long-expected Refutation of Sir *Crisp Gascoyne's* Address to the Liverymen of *London*, having been hitherto deferred, by a Variety of inevitable Accidents; it now makes its Appearance to the World, under the very great Disadvantage, that many Persons have, by this Delay, conceived against it Prejudices, which nothing less than the strongest Arguments, supported by the most indisputable Facts, will be able to remove.

But as Truth is always Truth, in whatever Dress, or at whatever Time it may appear, we trust that those who are its Friends, and the Friends of *Canning* and Society, will be fully convinced, by the following Sheets, how artfully the Truth has been disguised in that

B

Gentle-

Gentleman's Address, and what little Reason there was so cruelly and unjustly to charge the unhappy *Canning* with those enormous Crimes; of which, from the Justice of her Cause, her Advocates doubt not to make her Innocence appear.

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* complains, *that no Conduct can secure the Person from Censure, who happens to become the Subject of the popular Voice.*

That Gentleman's Conduct, has surely been the Subject of the popular Voice; but why it has not been *the Subject of their Praise* will be fully shewn: At present it may suffice to say, that Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* does not *now* deserve either better or worse from the Public, than he did before the Publication of that Address, which was intended to remove every Doubt from every Mind.

This Gentleman has stated the Story in the most concise Manner imaginable, and then tells you, that *he cannot, by otherwise representing it, render it more contradictory to Reason.*

Tho' it will readily be allow'd, that the Story itself is attended with some Improbabilities, yet no one will say, that the whole of it amounts to an Impossibility, or that there is a single Improbability in it, which in any wise forbids the Reason of Man to assent to: Nor is there any more than one Improbability attending the whole Story which Sir *Crisp* particu-

particularizes, or on which he lays any Stress; and that I shall observe upon hereafter.

He seems amazed, that this Story should meet with so much Credit, that merely upon the Relation of *Canning, confirmed by Virtue Hall, a Lodger in the House*, Mary Squires should be condemned.—But what great Cause was there for such Amazement? Was it possible that the Nature of the Case could admit of any better Evidence? and if not, it certainly could be no Reflection, either upon the Court or the Jury, that she was found guilty upon that; far greater might the Reflection upon the Jury have been, had they acquitted her.

He then proceeds to take Notice, *that the Almighty, who sees the Heart, has not given to human Creatures that Power with respect to one another.*——It is an excellent, Saying, and being observed, much Charity would spring from it. But why then did he, who, with all his Greatness, is not more than human, assume that Power? Has he not attempted to dive into the Hearts of other Men? And has he not publickly judged them? his Address is full of those uncharitable Censures.

That Gentleman is pleas'd to call the Girl's Managers, *credulous, tho' perhaps good, Men.*——To that Credulity, the Girl's very good Character, and the Distress they saw her in, naturally inclin'd them.——Was it possible



for them to behold the Child, whose Reputation had never been question'd, languishing under all the Affliction imaginable, emaciated as 'twere to a Skeleton, almost starved to Death, and yet want Faith to believe the Cause of her Sufferings, Humanity to feel them, or Charity to assist her?

Their Conduct is next arraigned for *attesting under their Hands what they did not, WHAT THEY COULD NOT, know any Thing of*. It would have been candid, however, to have stated the Case, which they thus signed, in order that the World might the better judge of their Behaviour in that Respect. Why he omitted to insert it in his Address, the following Copy will render obvious to every Man's Understanding.

*The CASE of ELIZABETH CANNING.*

“ **E**LIZABETH CANNING, Servant to Mr. Lyon in *Aldermanbury*, had Leave given her to go and see her Uncle and Aunt on the first Day of *January* last. As she was returning home in the Evening of the same Day, she was seized by two lusty Fellows in *Moorfields*, directly at the Gates of *Betlehem* Hospital: After they had rifled her Pockets, they took her into the middle Walk of the said Fields, where they stripped her of her Gown, Apron, Hat, &c. She crying out Murder! one of the Fellows struck her on the right Temple, which immediately deprived her of her Senses. When she recovered, she found herself



herself in an open Road between the two Robbers, who soon conveyed her to a House, in which she saw an old Woman and two young ones. The old Woman told her, *if she would do as they did*, (which was whoring and thieving) she should want for nothing: But, upon her Refusal, the old Woman cut off her Stays, and then forced her up a Pair of Stairs, with horrid Imprecations, and threatening to cut her Throat if she made the least Noise. She was then confined in *a dark Room*, and had only a small Quantity of Bread and Water to support her, and a *little Hay* to lie on. On the 29th of *January* she escaped, by making a Hole in the Boards of the Window, about four o'Clock in the Afternoon, and came to her Mother's House, about ten at Night, in a most miserable Condition.

When this unhappy young Woman was asked where she had been, *she could give no other Account than that she had been confined in a House on the Hertfordshire Road*, which she knew, by seeing the Coachman, who drove her Mistress into that County, pass by, through a Hole in the Window.

The House of that notorious Woman, well known by the Name of Mother Wells, between *Enfield-Wash* and *Waltham-Cross*, was immediately suspected; and from many Circumstances, appears to be the dismal Prison of this unhappy Sufferer, whose melancholy Situation, since her miraculous Escape, is worthy the Compassion and charitable Contributions of all publick-spirited People, and every one who has any Regard for the Safety of their own Children and Relations, who are equally liable to the same inhuman and cruel Usage, as the before-mentioned young Person; who, since her

Escape

Escape from the House of that Monster of a Woman, has been in a most deplorable Condition; the whole Course of Nature having, as it were, been put out of its usual Action; she has, through her uncommon and cruel Usage, been deprived of the natural Effects of Food, *nothing having passed through her, since being first hurried away in the Manner beforementioned, but by the Art and indefatigable Pains of the Physician and Apothecary who attended her, 'till the 7th of February, when she had an urinary Evacuation.* All these Circumstances being duly considered, it is not doubted *but a Subscription, or Contribution, will soon be raised, to enable the Persons who have undertaken to detect this notorious Gang, to prosecute their good Intention with the utmost Vigour, as such a Nest of Villains is of the greatest Danger to the Safety of all his Majesty's good Subjects.*

*The Truth of the above mentioned Facts, we whose Names are underwritten (Inhabitants in and about Aldermanbury-Postern) who have known the above Elizabeth Canning from her Birth, to have always been a very sober, honest and industrious Girl, are ready to attest.*

*Francis Roberts.*

*Thomas Miles.*

*John Marshall.*

*Robert Gerrard.*

*Jasper Brydon.*

*Thomas King.*

Cases may be had *gratis*, and Donations are taken in at the *Royal-Exchange Coffee-House, &c. &c. &c.*"

Will

Will any Man now say, that the Girl's Friends, *thus satisfied* as they were with her Sufferings and her Innocence, were not sufficiently warranted in signing this Attestation? And if their Zeal or Humanity did carry them too far, will not the Public with Readiness excuse it?

Sir *Crisp* complains very loudly against the Publication of these Papers before the Trial, from their Tendency to excite Prejudice against the Person accused: But the avowed Intent of those Papers, and of *all the rest which were published upon that Occasion*, being only to raise Compassion towards the unhappy Girl, in order to forward the Subscriptions which were then carrying on in her Favour, and there being no Design of creating the least Prejudice against the Person accused, 'tis hard upon those Gentlemen, to be reflected on for this Instance of their Humanity; and surely there can be no Justice in this Gentleman's Inference, that Prejudice towards the one was the natural Consequence of Compassion towards the other.

He says, that the *Gipsy was convicted in the Minds of Men before she was tried*, and that *the Law presumes Guilt in no one before Conviction*.

Who can answer for the Prejudices of Mankind? but that Gentleman's grossly mistaken in his other Proposition. For the Law certainly



tainly presumes Guilt in every one who stands indicted.

In all Cases there must be a reasonable Evidence laid before the Grand Jury, to induce them to find a Bill; and without such Evidence, doubtless, the Grand Jury would not have found a Bill against *Mary Squires*. No one knows better than that Gentleman, that Persons have been indicted, imprisoned, and tried, for Offences of which they have been proved innocent; the Law cannot redress such Proceedings, though it will severely punish those who attempt them knowingly.

As to the contradictory Evidence given upon the Trial of *Squires*, which that Gentleman urges as one of his principal Motives for calling in Question the Verdict of the Jury; What was the Evidence given for the Prisoner, but that of her *Alibi*? If every Chief Magistrate, who shall preside in that Court, shall retry every Cause in which contradictory Evidence shall be given, we may, with one Breath, pronounce an End to all Justice there. For, 'tis certain, that, from the Growth of Perjury, there is scarce a Trial in that Court for a capital Offence, in which contradictory Evidence is not given—And of such Evidence, no Species is so common, as that of the *Alibi*; and being generally found to be false, is always suspected: Sir *Crisp*, indeed, is pleased to say, *there appeared no Cause to suppose that*



*that the Countrymen (who appeared for the Gipsy upon the Trial) should come above 100 Miles to forswear themselves, on behalf of this miserable Object.*

No Cause! Did not they live at *Abbotsbury*? Were not they avowedly the Companions of the *Gipsy* and her Family? Did not two of 'em harbour them? And did not the other, at that very Time, court her Daughter?

Besides, Sir, if the Fact of the *Gipsy's* having been at *Abbotsbury* was so very notorious, as Mr. *Ford* in his Letter, wrote under your Directions, to the Minister of *Abbotsbury*, insinuates, how came there to be but three Witnesses, and those under such suspicious Circumstances, appear upon that Trial to attest it.—Upon a Trial afterwards, of less Moment, and which did not affect Life, you, Sir, did not think even ten Witnesses from that Place sufficient, without the Aid of above thirty, from other places, to confirm their Evidence. — A convincing Proof (and a lasting Monument of Honour to the Town of *Abbotsbury*) what Credit, in your Opinion, the *Abbotsbury Witnesses* deserve. In that Letter, Sir, which must be taken to be yours, you acknowledge, that if the *Gipsy's* Witnesses swore false, *they ought not to escape with Impunity*; and that *the Girl's Sufferings, if real, deserve universal pity*—In these Sentiments the Girl's Friends most heartily concur with you; and from the Belief of her Inno-

C

cence,

*cence*, and the *Gipsy's Guilt*, all their Actions must stand, even in your own Opinion, sufficiently justified.

The Letters and Certificates from *Abbotsbury* and *Dorchester*, inserted in that Address, must be admitted to be an Evidence of some Gipsies having been at *Abbotsbury* from the 1st to the 9th of *January*; but Sir *Crisp* himself does not pretend to their being conclusive Evidence, that these were the Gipsies there referred to: And it surely cannot be any Reflection either upon the Integrity or the Understandings of the Girl's Friends, that they did not give up the Verdict of the Jury in Compliment to *such* Testimonies.

That Gentleman is very minute in representing almost every Circumstance relating to the Recantation of *Virtue Hall*—from a Persuasion, doubtless, that her Recantation was of the last Consequence to the Justification of the subsequent Part of his Conduct—He says (but he speaks it from no better Authority than the Relation of Dr. *Hill*) that she discovered to Justice *Lediard* great *Signs of Uneasiness, and a Willingness to declare the Truth*.—If the Truth of the Case was, that *Canning* was Guilty, and *Squires* Innocent, why did not *Hall*, thus willing to declare the Truth, *then* declare it? What *could*, what *did* hinder her? Her *then* declaring nothing, is certainly a strong Argument she had *then* nothing to declare. Let her be as ignorant

rant as that Gentleman would have her to be, she still was not void of all Humanity, she might feel for *Squires*, though guilty, and God knows how far her Inclinations to save her Life really carried her: But if she is so extremely ignorant, that Ignorance is a convincing Proof, that the Evidence she gave in her Information before Mr. *Fielding*, and up- the *Gipsy's* Trial, was true: And the longer it was before she gave it, and the greater her Reluctance was in the giving it, are the strongest Testimonies that she bore the *Gipsy* no Malice.—Besides, if her Delay in giving that Evidence is to be made use of as an Argument to impeach it, her greater Delay in recanting that Evidence must necessarily impeach the Sincerity of her Recantation.

As to the Invectives which are thrown out in this Address, concerning *Virtue Hall's being terrified and threatened to be sent to Newgate, and prosecuted as a Felon, unless she would speak the Truth*—all the World knows the Character of Mr. *Justice Fielding*, his *Candor*, his *Integrity*, his *Impartiality* were never questioned; his very Name, to use Sir *Crisp Gascoyne's* own Words, is sufficient to sanctify what passed; and doubtless that Magistrate is sufficiently justified for having advised Mr. *Salt* to prosecute her as a Felon, unless she would speak the Truth: Truth only was what he avowedly was seeking after; the Word *Falsehood* was never mentioned; and if *Hall* had still perse-



vered in her first Evidence, what better than a Goal and a Prosecution would such her Obstinacy have intitled her to?

Sir *Crisp* now triumphs mightily in *Canning's* claiming the Bed-gown to be her Mother's.

'Tis strange! wonderful strange! that none of *Canning's* Friends, and no one but that Gentleman and his own Friends, should hear this Expression——Besides, if she did inadvertently, for surely it cannot be pretended she did it designedly, declare that the Bed-gown was her Mother's, the Conclusion drawn from it by that Gentleman, that *it really belonged to the Mother*, is to severe — but this may serve as a Specimen of the great Streights he is reduced to; for nothing, sure, but an absolute Necessity could induce him to lay hold of such a slender Twig, and with so much Ingenuity turn such an incautious Expression to his Advantage, and enforce it as a Part of his own Justification.

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* asserts as if “the Witnesses from *Enfield* were prevented by the Mob without Doors from coming into Court to give their Evidence upon the Trial of *Squires* and *Wells*.”——That they were insulted in that Manner, that Gentleman cannot know of his own Knowledge, for if he did, why were not those riotous Proceedings then quelled and put a stop to—that Magistrate was certainly then invested with sufficient  
 Authority



Authority—But probably the Witnesses themselves had better Reason for not giving their Testimony at that Time; they might not then know *quite* so much of the Innocence of the Persons accused, as they did afterwards.

The Memories of some Persons gain prodigious Improvements by Time. 'Tis hardly to be supposed, that *Fortune Natus*, *Judith Natus*, *Ezra Whiffin*, and *Elizabeth Long*, all of them Persons of Characters unexceptionable, could be able to bear Witness of the Innocence of *Squires*, and yet not one of them venture to come into Court to declare it: and that *Virtue Hall*, knowing that her Testimony could be contradicted by all those and many more Witnesses, could dare, so positively as she did, to assert such a Falsehood.

As to the great Question which *Sir Crisp* has put, and in some Measure answered too, whether he should have proceeded beyond his first Purpose, to have prosecuted *Canning*, his Reasons for Prosecuting her, however ingenious, are very dissatisfactory to Thousands, and are totally insufficient to justify that Part of his Conduct. Admitting her Guilty in the strongest Terms, yet of what great Consequence to public Security could the Detection of her Imposture have been? Admitting a Prosecution to have been dangerous, was it not more prudent to avoid that Danger? Admitting too that a Faction had been formed, was it not more politic to pacify, than enrage  
that

that Faction? And as to the Reproaches which had been thrown upon that Gentleman's Character, was it possible that the Girl's Conviction could at all wipe them away? Would not that Gentleman have shewn more Goodness in his Heart, and more true Dignity in his Conduct, if he had for once suffered even a greater Crime than her's to have passed with Impunity? The World was dissatisfied with her Guilt, and 'tis not unbecoming the public Magistrate, to pay some Respect to the Opinion of the Public—And 'tis of little Importance to Society, whether she repents of her Guilt in *America* or *Europe*.

But supposing her innocent, as she still appears to her Friends to be, then what Injustice has been done her? To be denied the Liberty of getting her Bread in her native Country, because she had met with Cruelties in it, exceeding the Faith of some uncharitable Men; and to be exiled as a Slave, with her Character thus attainted of so foul a Crime, are Hardships which must affect every human Breast.

Sir *Crisp* complains of “great Delays in the Girl's Friends, in not delivering her up to the Justice of the Law, and infers from thence, they must have believed her guilty”——But with what little Foundation he makes that Complaint, or draws that cruel Conclusion, will soon appear.

Upon the first Notice of a Warrant being issued against her, they immediately gave Bail  
for

for her, and she appeared at the ensuing Session, in Consequence of it, to have answered whatever Charge there might have been against her. What greater Readiness could her Friends show upon that Occasion? What stronger Proofs could they give of their Satisfaction of her Innocence?

An Indictment was preferred against her at that Session, but upon such Evidence, that (though the names of more than 40 Witnesses were endorsed upon the Bill) the Grand Jury plainly saw through the whole Contrivance, and with great Wisdom rejected it. The Grand Jury did their Duty, nor was the Girl, or her Friends, at all wanting in their's——Sir *Crisp* himself says, that the Bills against the three Countrymen met with the same Fate. The Event was no Cause of Triumph, but a real Suprize, to her Friends; yet they, because their Duty required it of them, readily acquiesced, and with Candour acknowledge they should not have flown in the Faces, and arraigned the Opinions of that Jury, by a second Attempt with another Grand Jury, had not that Gentleman set them the Example——They are not ashamed to avow, that they *therefore* again prosecuted the three Countrymen; and they still think they did right in it, and that the Necessity of such Prosecutions was at least equal with that intended against the Girl.

As



As to the Conduct of Mr. *Nash*, Mr. *Hague*, and Mr. *Aldridge* (however irreproachable in other Respects their Characters are) it must certainly be admitted to be subject to some Blame, whether the *Gipsy* was innocent or guilty; if innocent, or if they even thought her so, no Consideration whatever can justify their not attending upon the Trial to give their Evidence. Their Duty to public Justice should have been their first Consideration; it should have outweighed every thing else; it should have supplied the Want of a Subpoena, and dispensed with all their other Engagements. It was no Excuse, that they trusted to her being acquitted without their Evidence, or that it did not suit them to attend; and their ready Assistance afterwards to save her forfeited Life was but a poor Atonement for their Neglect. Mr. *Nash* declared, upon the Trial of *Canning*, that he had the Care of the Plate belonging to the Goldsmith's Company, and was obliged to attend them; but that Excuse too is insufficient.

Concerning the Accotmts insinuated in Sir *Crisp Cascoyne's* Address to have been received by Mr. *Fielding* from Mr. *Arbutnot*, or by their then Attorney Mr. *Miles* from Mr. *Cooper*, the Girl's Friends expressly deny their Knowledge of them: And therefore are not at all affected by any Inferences whatsoever which may be drawn from such Accounts.—  
As to Mr. *Fielding*, altho' it is true he had  
been



been both their worthy *Magistrate* and their *Council*, yet they never employed him to make such Enquiries; and as Sir *Crisp* has not in exprefs Terms charged that he did make any, they therefore beg Leave to call in Question the Truth of that Assertion; besides, supposing that Gentleman had, merely to gratify his own Curiosity, made such an Enquiry, he certainly was not obliged to impart the Answers he received, to the Girl's Friends, or to any one else — Doubtless, as that Gentleman well knew, what was proper *to be published*, he knew likewise what was proper to be *concealed*, upon the Occasion.

And as to Mr. *Myles*—The Girl's Friends had no Doubts to remove; consequently they could have no Enquiries to make; it was impossible they could direct Mr. *Myles* to write to Mr. *Cooper*, whom they did not know, whose Name they never had heard of, till such Time as Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* himself shewed them a Letter, which he told them, indeed, he had received from Mr. *Cooper*, in Consequence of a Letter wrote him by Mr. *Myles*, but the Truth of which they had great Reason to suspect, as Mr. *Myles* had never communicated to them his Correspondence with that Gentleman. 'Tis fair to conclude, that if Mr. *Myles* had really received such Accounts from Mr. *Cooper*, he would, agreeably to his Duty, have immediately laid them before the Girl's Friends,

D

for

for their Consideration, and that his not having done so is a strong and conclusive Argument of the Contrary.—But before Sir *Crisp* should have charged them with *thirsting after the Convict's Blood, with such Proofs of her Innocence in their Hands*, he ought to have had a far better Assurance that Mr. *Myles* had received such Accounts from Mr. *Cooper*, and that they were made acquainted with them.

But even admitting that the Girl's Friends had been privy to such Accounts, yet as the Truth of them were most glaringly contradicted by all their creditable Witnesses from *Enfield-wash*, could it be expected, that they should at once have given up all those Witnesses, and the Girl herself, either as perjured or mistaken, by placing an implicit Faith in the Truth of those Testimonies received from Mr. *Cooper*? — What Reason was there to give so much more preferable Credit to the Witnesses examined by Mr. *Cooper*, than to those examined by Mr. *Myles*?

In opposing the *Gipsy's* Pardon, they acted only consistent with their Duty to the public and their own Consciences, they pitied the Convict as a *Woman*, but as a *Gipsy* guilty of so horrid a Crime, they not only looked upon her as deserving the Justice of the Law, but she being confessedly one of the most atrocious of that atrocious Race of Vermin, who for so many Hundred Years have in Swarms infested this Kingdom, to the Terror of its Inhabitants;  
and

and for the Extirpation of whom so many wholesome Statutes have been made in vain, they looked upon her public Execution as necessary for an Example to all other Gipsies, and for the Safety of Society in general.

Sir *Crisp* endeavours to avail himself very unfairly from *Canning's* supposed Ignorance of the Place of her Confinement, and from some seeming Contradictions in her various Accounts.

As to the first, when *Skarrat* (whom Sir *Crisp* himself acknowledges was a Stranger to her) came to see her, upon her Return home, you do not find her unwilling to answer him whatever Questions he thought proper to ask her, and if *Skarrat* was so hasty, and perhaps imprudent, as to mention the Name of Mother *Wells*, and to fix upon *her* House as the Place of her Confinement, it surely does not therefore follow, that she had not been confined there, or that she could not have mentioned the Name of that old B——d without the Assistance of *Skarrat*. — Besides, as *Skarrat* had been informed, that her Mother had been at the Conjuror's, and that the Conjuror had told her, she was under the Care of an old Woman; does not that Circumstance, together with the Circumstances of the Distance, and the Name of the *Hertford* Coach, which came from the Girl herself without *Skarrat's* Assistance, naturally



account for his proposing the Wager of her having been confined at Mother Wells's.

And as to the Description she gave of the Room before Mr. Alderman Chitty, that it was a little square, dark or darkish Room, and that she got out of the Window upon a Shed of Boards, or Penthouse, and so slid down, and made her Escape. May not a Room of only nine Foot wide be called a little Room, and that 'tis an Oblong Square Room appears, not only from Sir Crisp Gascoyne's own Account of it, but from the Plan itself, which he refers to — and with equal Propriety, such a Room, with only one small Casement Window in it, which afforded any Light, may be called a darkish Room. And tho' in Reality there is no Shed or Penthouse under either of the Windows, yet the great Surprize and Confusion she must have been in at that Time, may reasonably account for so trifling a Mistake. — Besides, will Sir Crisp abide by his Assertion, that because there don't now remain any Appearances of a Shed or Penthouse under either of those Windows, there never could have been any; he might as well assert, that there never was any such Place as *Babylon* or *Carthage*, because there are no Remains of them at this Time.

It must be admitted, that Sir Crisp has stated the Girl's triple Contradictions, in relation to the Water, in the most advantageous  
Light

Light for his Purpose ; — and that those Contradictions, if the Girl had been really guilty of them, in the manner he represents, would have been unanswerable : — But the Truth is really no more than this — She eat up all her Bread on the *Friday* before she escaped, and the Solicitor, in drawing up her Information, by Mistake inserted the Water in that Part of it which related to the Bread only ; so that, tho' in Fact she swore that she drank up all her Water on the *Friday*, and continued without having any thing to drink till she escaped, yet that Part ought to be considered as *expunged* out of the Information. Having thus got rid of that Contradiction, the Truth of the Facts will easily solve the other two Contradictions ; for she drank up the last of the Water about half an Hour before her Escape ; and having drank it up, she then made a little Water in the Pitcher.

Another of her Contradictions, taken Notice of in that Address, happens to be in Reality no Contradiction at all, tho' most artfully wrought into one by that Gentleman. Before Alderman *Chitty* the Girl swore to five or six Pieces of Bread, and before Mr. *Fielding*, that there were twenty-four Pieces — both those Accounts were literally true, and there is no Inconsistency at all in them — but observe how ingeniously that Gentleman has penned that Part of his Performance.

“ Before

“ Before Mr. Alderman *Chitty*, *says he*, there  
“ were five or six Pieces of Bread ONLY.”

But did she, Sir *Crisp* ! swear to five or six Pieces *only*, or did you insert the Word *only* in your Address, by Mistake, or *Design*.—— No one, who knows Sir *Crisp Gascoyne*, ever question'd either his Candor or his Justice ; therefore the Insertion of that Word, in Relation to the Bread, ought to be looked upon as the Effect of Inaccuracy *only*, and as such *expunged* out of his Address. —— This done, the Girl's Friends think they may very fairly plead that Mistake by way of Balance against the foregoing one, occasioned by the \* Solicitor in respect to the Water.

Tho' it were to be admitted, that the Girl, upon her being taken down by her Friends upon the 1st of *February* to *Wells's*, pitched upon the *Staircase of the House*, and might, too hastily, say, “ *These are the Stairs I was push'd up ;* ” Yet what can be inferred from thence ? Might she not have been first pushed up those Stairs by the two Men who robbed her, before she was led into the Kitchen ? had she indeed said, that these Stairs led up into the Place of her Confinement, or that she was pushed up those Stairs by the Gipsy : Such her Declaration might have prov'd something very material against herself ; but without such Addition, of itself it simply proves just nothing at all : *And as to her remaining 20 Minutes in the Kitchen in full View of the Room,*

*uncon-*

\* See Page 21.



*unconcerned, and without declaring that she had been robbed in the Kitchen, or taking any Notice of the Room in which she had been confin'd.* What does that prove, *Sir Crisp!* as to the first, possibly it might not occur to her at that Time, to say that the Kitchen was the Place she had been robbed in; but that by no Means proves that she was not robbed in the Kitchen; and as to her then taking no Notice of the Room she was confined in; How could she possibly say that that was the Room, before she had been in it and saw the Hay there? May not one Room be like another? And would not a Mistake at that Time have been fatal to her? 'tis hard, *Sir Crisp,* to turn even her Caution to her Disadvantage, especially in a Case, wherein your Merit, if you had any, did not at all depend upon the Guilt of *Canning*. You, *Sir Crisp,* would have been entitled to the same Returns from the Public, not one Jot more or less, whether *Canning* was guilty or innocent.

*Sir Crisp Gascoyne* asks this Question.

*"If Canning was in a Fit, how could she swear she was carried through Bishopsgate-street; and if she was carried through Bishopsgate-street, how could she swear she was in a Fit?"*

That she was in a Fit, is most certain, she has sworn it, and Thousands believe it.— And as to her saying, she was carried through *Bishopsgate-street*, might not she have heard  
so?

so? Might not her Mother have told her so? Or is she to be blamed for believing her Mother? Had she sworn that she remembered that she was carried through *Bishopsgate-street*, there might have been some Weight in Sir *Crisp*'s Comments upon it; but as she did not swear so, and it does not appear from Mr. Alderman *Chitty*'s Minutes, whether she swore from her own Remembrance, or from Information only, all his Observations on that Article fall to the Ground.

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* says, "the Girl's Friends, *uniform* in their Pursuit, obtained Warrants against the Countrymen, upon a *Suspicion* of Perjury." And they admit the Charge, for they have even been *uniform* in the Prosecution of Guilt and the Protection of Innocence. —As to the Warrants being *granted* upon *Suspicion*, they are not Accountable for it. They *believe* the Men are really perjured, without pretending to Skill enough in the Law to determine, whether the Warrants should have been for Perjury or a Suspicion of it. This only they have to observe, that the Abilities of the Gentleman, who granted that Warrant, have never yet been questioned.

Sir *Crisp* charges their Attorney, and three other Persons, "with going to execute the Warrants armed, in a very extraordinary Manner, to give an *Eclat* to their Proceedings, and to strike Terror;" but let that Gentleman know, that no Terrors can equal those  
of

of a guilty Conscience, and that the attempting to bring Offenders to Justice will as surely be attended with Eclat, as the screening Criminals will be followed with Infamy. As to the Attorney and others being armed in an *extraordinary* Manner, nothing can be further from the Truth; they were armed in a *very common* Manner, with Hangers, Pistols, and Blunderbusses; and would he have gone otherwise to seize the open Abettors of Gipseys, Smuglers, and Plunderers of Shipwrecks?

Sir *Crisp* admits, that *Gibbon* was discharged on Account of a Misnomer, and is not that a striking Circumstance of Guilt? Would any Man, who was conscious of Innocence, have wished to elude the Course of Justice by so poor a Subterfuge?

*Clarke* was indeed carried under a *Guard* to *London*, and it would have been absurd to leave a Man unguarded, who was accused of a Crime which deserved the severest Punishment; and of which, if *Canning's* Friends could have seen any Proofs that she was guilty, they would most earnestly have wished to see her executed at *Tyburn*.

If *Clarke* was confined in the *Attorney's House*, it was at his own Request, and done out of *Humanity*; since *Canning's* Friends (whatever might be their Opinion of his Guilt) did not think themselves authorized to make him suffer any unnecessary Hardships before Conviction, by confining him in a Place where

E

he



he might have met with harsh Treatment. But even this Instance of Humanity Sir *Crisp* would turn to their Disadvantage.

Sir *Crisp* asks, " why he had not Notice of the Warrant against the Countrymen " and then asserts, that " they would have appeared voluntarily ; " but *Canning's* Friends thought differently, they thought, that if HE had any Notice of the Warrants, the Men, very probably, would run away ; and therefore they gave him no Notice, for the most obvious Reasons.

That *Canning's* Friends *triumphed* upon the throwing out of the three Bills of Indictment, stands in need of Proof. This is asserted, indeed, and so it has been asserted, that Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* would *fully prove where Canning was*, during the Month of *January 1753*.

His Majesty's Humanity has ever been a Blessing to his Subjects ; but that Humanity, which led him to *reprieve* the Gipsy, can never be urged as any Proof of her Innocence, for it has sometimes, we know, been extended to the Guilty, on the Application of Persons in meaner Stations than the *Lord Mayor of London*.

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* *flattered himself*, it seems, *that Canning's Friends would have acquiesced* : And it is not to be doubted, but that having once engaged himself much farther than he was aware of, in an Affair, the Merits of which he might not be so well acquainted with,

with, as the Public are now *requested* to believe, he would have been very glad to get handsomely rid of it; but he only *flattered* himself, for *Canning's* Friends are not of a Temper wavering enough, EVER to desert a Girl, whose Cause they had once espoused, from the most laudable Motives.

Whether Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* earnestly desired, that the Indictments should be removed, or not, is a Matter of which the World will judge without taking his *Ipse Dixit* for it. It is sufficient that the Girl's Friends think they have strong Reasons to be of a different Opinion — they doubted his Impartiality; and as they knew he was at the Head of the Commission in the *Old Baily*, they wish'd to have *Canning* tried elsewhere.—But it never enter'd into *their* Heads, that doubting of HIS Impartiality, was throwing a Reflection upon the *High Court of Justice*.

Sir *Crisp* says, “ the Proposal for removing the Indictments was found impracticable, for good Reasons, though such as would ill become him to relate.” But it must be confessed, the Excuse for *not* relating them becomes him worse; the Truth is always amiable, and always becoming; Falshood only veils her Face and shuns the Light; and the World will hardly Question, but that if those Truths, he *chuses* to conceal, would have done any Service to the Cause he has espoused, or thrown any Imputation on the Friends of *Canning*,

ning, they would not have wanted a Place in his Address.

In that Address *Canning* is charged with having *fled from Justice*. But that Charge, like all the rest of the Accusations against her, is utterly incapable of being supported; she concealed herself, 'tis true, and was not to be taken; but she did not fly from *Justice*; she fled from Sir *Crisp Gascoyne*, from the chief Magistrate of that Court, in which, and before whom, she must have been tried, if she had then appeared — On the contrary, the Countrymen had *Reason to know*, that that Magistrate was not *their* Enemy, and therefore it is not very wonderful that *they* appeared *so early*.

The Motion made by *Canning's* Friends, in the Court of *King's Bench*, for Writs of *Certiorari*, was consistent with their avowed intentions, the Reasons of which they never made any Secret of; for they had all along declared, they were averse to having the Indictment tried before Sir *Crisp Gascoyne*.

Sir *Crisp* says, “when the three Writs of *Certiorari* were brought into Court for removing the Indictment against the Countrymen, all Persons present were astonished;” but he has not said, whether it was *because they were brought there*, or on what other Account.

As for *Canning's* Friends, they have no more Reason to be ashamed of the Share they had in that Transaction, than of any other Step



Step they have taken in the whole Affair ; their Attorney had deserted them, and would not deliver up the Papers in his Hands, particularly the many *Affidavits* they had procured from *Canning's Enfield* Witnesses ; so that her Friends could not tell what those People had sworn ; and this Misfortune made it impossible to convict the *Abbotsbury* People at that Time ; and it was the Opinion of all impartial Men, that *they* ought not to *escape with Impunity*. Those Writs of *Certiorari* were applied for, with all the Fairness in the World, to the proper Officer : There neither was, nor could be any Fraud in the Case ; for *Canning's* Friends could not make them out themselves ; and why should they even be suspected of any Artifice or Under-hand Dealing, in that or any other Circumstance !

The Officer having made out those Writs in the proper Form, they were carried to the late Lord Chief Justice *Lee*, for his Signature, which was obtained without his objecting to it in the least ; and if, on the other hand, it will not be supposed, that any one would have made them out without being duly authorized by his Office, so much less can it be admitted, that the Chief Justice would have ever signed them, if that had been illegal ; he is dead, indeed (fortunately enough for some Folks) but the greatest Respect is due to his Memory ; and it would be but modest to suppose, that what he did on that Occasion was not without sufficient

sufficient Reason——It was, doubtless, a Matter of Course, and, as such, done as a common Act of Justice.

The Insinuation, that *Canning's* giving Evidence against the three Countrymen would subject her to a Cross Examination *too dangerous* to be risked, is cruel and unjust, for No-body can imagine, that she, who had been robbed of all the *positive* proof of her Confinement except her own, (by the Recantation of *Virtue Hall*) should be willing to lose the Benefit of that too; or even admitting she is Guilty, (which will never be admitted) that she would not have been the safer for that very Recantation, as, by Means of it, No-body was left to contradict her, but herself.

Sir *Crisp* talks with great Heat of *Canning's* friends having “published repeated Advertisements for Evidence,” which he has been pleased to call *Invitations to Perjury*; but so far from it, they were no more than *Requests* that all Persons who knew any thing in *Canning's* Favour would give them Information of it; and in this there was nothing dishonest or unfair; they did not desire People who knew nothing of the Matter; to tell them any thing in her favour; and certainly this Method of finding out Witnesses was not only the easiest and most convenient, but also much more justifiable than *privately going about to Pick up and Suborn them.*

Sir

Sir *Crisp* asserts, " his long and boasted Train of forty Witnesses are all *disinterested* and of *unimpeached Characters*, but the Case is far otherwise ; for as to their Disinterestedness, it is notorious, that *Clarke*, *Gibbons*, and *Greville* had been tried for Perjury in swearing the very same thing, and though acquitted, they were acquitted without Evidence. Therefore they were deeply interested to convict the Girl, in their own Justification. And as to their *Characters*, if they are so very clear, whence comes it to pass, that the People of this City are so totally mistaken about them ? In this part of the World it is pretty generally supposed, that the Inhabitants of the Sea-coasts are not so famous for Virtue and Religion, as for running Goods, and plundering Ships in Distress ; and as to one of these worthy Witnesses (who *had been* an Exciseman) he confessed in Court, that he had been turned out of his Place FOR STAMPING.

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* plumes himself upon the *Clearness, Certainty and Constancy with which*, HE SAYS, *these Witnesses gave their Testimony* ; and perhaps the long Delay which has attended the Publication of the Trial at large, may have flattered him into an Opinion, that what he advances in this respect can never be refuted ; but, he may be assured, there were Friends of *Canning* in Court, who have not forgot that *George Squires* could give no sort of Account of his Journey from *London*,  
for



for four Months together, till his pretended Arrival at *Litton*, though he had got the Story of his Journey from thence to *Enfield* so perfectly by Heart; nor that he had remitted 20 *l.* to *London*, and could not tell by whom, nor from whence; nor that he received a Letter from his Sister, without knowing when or where, or by what Means she knew how to write to him; nor that he said, he, with *Clarke* and others, had two Fowls for Dinner the 1st of *January*, and *Clarke* afterwards swore, they had but *Half* one; nor that he swore he carried his Mother through the Water upon his Back, and another Witness swore, she walked through it; nor that the famous *Basingstoke* Letter had the Date of the Year *unfortunately* torn off, and the Post-Mark *more unfortunately* rubb'd out; neither have they forget that, after his Examination, it was not thought *expedient* (tho' the Prosecutor was loudly called upon to produce either *Lucy Squires* or *Mary Squires*, his two Sisters.

It was remembered, without Doubt, that the very Gipsy, who was proved to be at *Abbotsbury* the 1st of *January* 1753, by ten Witnesses, who had even the Effrontery to assert, that the same Thing could be attested by Hundreds in that Town and Neighbourhood, had, upon her own Trial, in open Court, confessed, that what all those Witnesses have sworn was false, and that she was  
at

at *Coombe*, above thirty Miles off, that Day; and therefore it was very justly feared, that if her Daughters had been called, they might perhaps have proved she was at *Enfield-wash*, and so have contradicted all those *Western* Witnesses.

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* has charged the Friends of *Canning* with *attesting under their Hands, the Truth of a Story which they neither did, nor could know any thing of.*

*Turpè est doctori cum culpa redarguit ipsum.*

That Gentleman, free in his Accusations of other Men, has roundly declared, that several Persons, invited by Advertisements, and *encouraged by Faction*, swore to having seen the *Gipsy* at *Enfield* between *Christmas* and the 24th of *January*.

How does he know that those Persons were encouraged by *Faction*? How does he know that any *Faction* ever subsisted on *Canning's* Account? The Child's Friends have never told him so; they were wiser than to admit *him* into any of their *Secrets*——Nothing is easier than for those who find themselves opposed in carrying on oppressive Measures, to exclaim against the Power of *Faction*. But their Exclamations will never change the Nature of a *virtuous Opposition*.

The Friends of *Canning* could not avoid seeing what was notorious to all the World;

F

that

that great Pains were taken, no Money nor any Stone unturned to crush her, whose Weight, whose Abilities, whose strength they knew, and very reasonably that Weight might be amply sufficient down unsupported Innocence: They fore *determined* to support a Girl, of Innocence they never yet have entertained one Moment's Doubt; and in this, they have done nothing wrong; no one of them *alone*, was able to protect her, and therefore they united; and if such an Unfortunate save from Punishment an Orphan, unable to defend herself, is to be deemed a Fool, what must be said of those, whose duty should set them above Calumny, and who have openly entered into an Association to punish the Murderers of Hares and Tridges.

Sir Crisp would have it thought, that the *Witnesses* for Canning, who were brought to prove the Gipsy was at Enfield, are destitute of every Claim to be believed; even said, that several of them were guilty of Perjury, and may easily be proved so, from their own Acknowledgments. And this is the nature of those random Assertions, for which Sir Crisp's Address is much more remarkable, than any convincing Proofs of Canning's Guilt.

He says, that some pretended to retract their former Statements, at the Times by written Evidence, *without pro-*



any; but though this may be true of most of them, yet it is not true of all; for one Person, who was called to contradict *Whiffin*, as to the Time of his buying the Sign-iron, produced his Pocket-book of Memorandums, (though indeed he unluckily forgot his Day-book) and though the Memorandum here referred to bore Date the 8th of *January*, and thereby most exactly (in Appearance) confirm'd *Whiffin's* whole Testimony; yet as this Witness swore, that that 8th Day was the 19th New Stile (to reconcile the Difference) he having used the Old Stile, which he reckoned *by his Clock*, none can deny that—the Memorandum produced is *in Reality* the most conclusive Refutation of *Whiffin's* Evidence, which *Canning's* Friends *could* produce, and is *an equally* conclusive Proof of her Innocence.

Sir *Crisp* says, *Some saw the Gipsy cursorily, and some at great Distances.* The Truth of the Matter is, that some saw her stand still, others saw her walk along, some saw her near them, others afar off; but he ought to recollect, that all of them remember'd her when she was shewn to them in Court. And is it not much more natural to suppose, and therefore more worthy of Belief, that the Witnesses should see her in the several Situations they have sworn they saw her in, than that they should all have seen her *standing still*, all *walking*, all *near*, or all *at a Distance*?

As to the great, the incredible *Ignorance* charged upon these Witnesses, the *Facts* might perhaps be very well deny'd, if the Trial is not yet printed; but admitting to be as ignorant as Sir *Crisp* supposes, it only proves one Thing in *Canning's* Favour, *they* have not been taught their Lessons.

Sir *Crisp*, it seems, does not remember *any two of them spoke to their seeing the* at one Time: And what then? it shews they were not suborn'd by *Canning's* Friends, for had that been the Case, it would have been as easy to order half a Dozen or a Dozen of them to say, they were together when they saw her, as that they were all alone, and saw her at different Times; but as it was produced *the best Witnesses they could find* if those Witnesses would not swear they were all together, and saw the *Gipsy* at the same Time, *it is not THEIR Fault*; they could not *they could* — Sir *Crisp* had better Luck, than all.

One Thing ought never to be forgot, that Sir *Crisp* does not pretend to say, that any of them all was contradicted by any of them, as was most glaringly the Case of *Gipsy's Son*, and *Clarke*, her destined *Law*. — And therefore that *Harmony* and *Consistency* of the Witnesses, which the *Alderman* insists upon, as the most convincing Proof of *Squire's* Innocence, is, by his own Confession, infinitely more apparent.

*Enfield* Witnesses, and therefore ought to have much greater Weight in *Canning's* Favour.

*Canning's* Friends agree entirely with *Sir Crisp* in this, *that much Perjury was dreaded*—they have feared it all along — but no one can suppose it likely that any should appear on *their* Side ; for had they employed their Attornies for such Purposes, they would not have dared to quarrel with three of them, one after another, as they have done, and at last employ a fourth.

As *Sir Crisp* has taken great Pains to describe the Room in which *Canning* was confined, and as he seems greatly to rely upon its *extream Length*, and the *open, light Casement-Window on the East Side of it* ; *Canning's* Friends think it requisite to inform the Public of a Fact, which *Sir Crisp* appears to have overlooked intentionally, but which nevertheless cannot be controverted.—It is this.

In the Room, just on the right Hand of the Steps, and twelve or fourteen Feet from the South End of it, there are in the Boards the most plain and evident Marks of a Partition, which has, at some Time or other, run cross the Room, and thereby separated that Part of it in which is the Window *Canning* escaped out of, from the South End. And it is well worthy of Observation, that the East Window, *Natus's* Bed, the Hole in the Wall into the Kitchen, the Jack-Line and Pullies, one, if not two of the Saddles, and the old  
Signs,



Signs, about which so much Clamor has been raised, are all in that Part of the Room which appears to have been once separated from the Part in which *Canning* was confined. Is it not highly probable, that after *Canning* had escaped, Mother *Wells* had this Partition taken away, to disguise the Room, and thereby render that, which was before square and dark, long and light, as well as to enable *Fortunatus* and his Wife to swear they lay in it, without Danger of being convicted of direct Perjury? Although no Evidence of this Kind was given upon the Tryal, yet the Character of Mother *Wells* is perfectly known; nor is it any Secret, that she has been formerly convicted of Perjury; and what are not such Wretches capable of?

Sir *Crisp Gascoyne* charges the Girl with *suffering herself to be led all ABOUT the House*, in order to pitch upon the Place of her Confinement, before she pretended to discover it.—If her Friends carried her *about the House*, as he pretends, it must have been for some other Purpose; probably to see if she could recollect the Outside of the Window she escaped from.—Had their Intention been to see if she could fix upon the Room, they would certainly have carried her *into the House* and not *round it*, as wiser People than herself might have been puzzled *to discover the Room* by its *Outside*; and if their Conduct be considered in this Light, it will surely afford the clearest

clearest Argument of their Fairness, who wished to see if she knew the *Avenues* to the House, as well as the *particular Room*.—And tho', from some Parts of the Evidence, it does seem as though she was afterwards carried into the several Rooms of the House, yet her not fixing on them, only shews, that she was determined to fix on no Place but the right one, as is farther evident from her not ever pitching upon the Workshop till she saw some Hay in it, as has been confessed by *Wells's* Witnesses themselves.

As to the Testimony of *John Howit*, *Sarah Howit*, and *Robert White*, nothing more need be said, than that the two former of these are the detested Offspring of that infamous Woman Mother *Wells*; and that *White* is the profligate Paramour of the most abandoned *Wells's* Daughter.

The Case is not one Jot better with respect to *Knight*, *Allen* and *Larney*; for these People, by their own Confession, were talking Bawdy to a Couple of vile Strumpets, one of them the perjured *Virtue Hall*; and therefore it is fair to conclude, that they are not one Grain more conscientious than the Company they keep.

Sir *Crisp* takes mighty Pains to shew, that the undoubted Evidence of *Canning's* being carried down to *Enfield-wash* by two Men on the 1st of January, and the equally certain Proof of her Return on the 29th, deserves no Credit; and this  
he

he has done from a Conviction, that if those Facts are once established, the whole of *Canning's* Story will stand upon too firm a Basis to be even shaken by all the arts of Chicanery.

His first Attack is levelled against the Turnpike-man, because he could not fix *the Day of the Month on which he saw Canning*.

But that Objection has been removed by *Canning* herself; for as it was the undoubted 1st of *January*, when she swears she was robbed, it must have been *that same Night* that he saw her, and could not possibly be any other.—As to her walking along, People often walk in their *Sleep*, and why may they not walk in a *Fit* also, some sorts of which greatly resemble *Sleep*.—As to her crying and sobbing, nothing is so common in *Hystericks*, and therefore it is astonishing, that the very Thing, which most strongly confirms her Story, should be urged as a Contradiction of it.—As to the light-coloured Gown and the Apron which this Witness swore to, however *Sir Crisp* may triumph, it is so far from prejudicing the Girl, that it is a striking Example, by what secret Ways, Providence sometimes leads to the clearing of Innocence; for it is remarkable, that *Canning* had that Night a purple Gown on, and had she not been robbed of it in *Moor-fields*, *Beal's* Oath would never have been reconciled to her Appearance: But as it is, she herself has given us a Clue to unravel the Mystery, for she has declared that  
when



when she was robbed of her Gown, she had a WHITE Petticoat on, notwithstanding her Mother and some other Friends swore by Mistake it was a black one. And how easily might her Stays, and a white Petticoat, be mistaken *in the Dark* for a light-coloured Gown and an Apron.

The Objection made to the Testimony of the Man, whom she acquainted with her having been frightened by the Tanner's Dog, is equally weak, for though the Place he saw her at, is a good Way below the Tanner's House, surely nothing is easier to suppose, than that she had been as far as the Tanner's, and ran back again on being frightened by his Dog.

Nor is there more Weight in what has been urged against the Testimony of the Man, who swore, that when she passed by him she looked *whitely*, and had a *very white Hand*; for though it was sworn by her Mother's Apprentice, that she was *as black as his Hat*, yet that was six Hours afterwards; and how easy is it to conceive that tho' long fasting must have made her look very *pale* when she first escaped, yet the Exercise of Walking, joined to her great Weakness, would naturally, by Degrees, force all the Blood in her Body into the Vessels *next to the Skin*; and as the Circulation must have been before greatly impeded, the Veins would naturally be so contracted, that the Blood, once thrown out from the Heart by Exercise, could not easily find

G

its

its Way back again, and consequently would occasion the *Blackness* spoken of by the Apprentice.

The Infination thrown out against the *last Witness* of the Girl's Return, is equally frivolous with the rest; what though she knew her again by *the Tip of her Nose*; it is not deny'd that she *did* know her again; and it is better that she should remember her by *that Feature*, than by none. And after all, it must be considered how much *Canning* was emaciated when she met her first, and how greatly she was plumped up again at the Time of her Trial, which must have altered her Cheeks, and all her other Features, in such a Manner, that nothing but her Nose probably might remain in *Statu quo*.

*O magna vis veritatis, quæ contra hominum ingenia, calliditatem, solertiam, contraque fictas omnium insidias, facile se per seipsam defendat.*  
TULLY.

Sir *Crisp* seems to think it strange, that *Canning's* Shift should be as clean, as if she had worn it but four or five Days—and that it had no other *Appearances* which might have been expected. As to the first of these Objections, it is notorious that she had no kind of dirty Work to do in her Confinement; her Employment could be nothing more than sitting stock still, and musing upon her Situation, which was not the Way to foul her Linen.

And

Another Circumstance of great Consequence, is this, that as Sweating would have naturally dirtied her Linen more than any other Cause, so the want of Perspiration must have greatly contributed to preserve it clean; and doubtless she, who had scarce any Sustenance, could perspire but little: Especially if we add, that, during the Time of her Confinement, it was cold enough for Boys to slide many Days together upon the Ice, just under the Window out of which she afterwards escaped.

As to the Want of *those other Appearances*, it is confessed, that the Mother *has excused* it: But it might have been more fairly said, that she has *proved* the true Reason of it; for as that Reason proved on Oath remains uncontradicted, it must be allowed the *true one*, 'till Sir Crisp can shew its Falsity. *Verum in occulto latet.*

Thus it is hoped, that Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address now stands fully refuted in every Particular; and therefore, that nothing further need be added, but an Apology for taking up so much of the Reader's Time, in answering that, which, if carefully attended to, furnishes the compleatest Answer to itself; and is at the same Time the most incontestible Proof, which, *from the Nature of the Case*, can be offered, to prove the Guilt of Mary Squires, and the Innocence of Elizabeth Canning.

F I N I S.